BOMBAY COURIER

EXTRAORDINARY.

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THE COURIER,

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TUESDAY, JUNE 11, 1811.

In the evening of Saturday last the Hon'ble Company's ship Essex, Captain Nesbitt arrived in the harbour under jury masts, having encountered a most severe gale on the 4th June when at the distance only of seventy or 80 leagues from Bombay.

Passengers per Essex, Captain Robert Nisbett.

Doctor David Carnegie, — Mr. Thomas Flower,-Mr. Henry Clarke,-Mrs. H. Clarke, —Capt. N. Allen,—Mrs. A. Allen,—Miss Lucy Allen,—Miss Anne Tyndal,—Lieutenant James M'Donell,—Mrs. M. R. M'Donell,—Lieutenant T. Dangerfield,—Mr. William Hutchison,—Mr. Thomas Mylne,—Mr. James M'Callum,—Mr. Edward Matson,—Mr. John Rickwood,—Mr. G. W. Smith,—Ryan Chandoo,—and Mr. Alexander Hodge-

The Proceedings of the Regency are at lenght brought to a close. It appears that the two Houses of Parliament after having adjourned for a second time on the 29th November to the 15th December met on the latter day, & the advance in his Majesty's recovery not being such as to warrant Ministers in proposing a further adjournment, a committee in each house was appointed to examine the Physicians respecting the state of his Majesty's illness and to report such examination to the houses.

On the 17th December the report of the Physicians was brought up and read. From this it appears that the King's illness began in a gentle form on the 3d of Oct. that it continued unabated till the 25th, when his Majesty himself first consulted Sir Henry Halford on the propriety of taking medicine; on the 28, he became incapable of transacting business; in the first week of November his disorder was at the highest pitch to which it had ever reached; and that it continued something worse than it was on the 28th October. The following short extract from the examination of Dr. R. D. Willis will convey some idea of the nature of King's disorder.

"What is the distinction between mental derangement and infanity? The Committee must be aware of the extreme difficulty of giving a definition unpremeditated. I will describe the character of the different states: I consider the King's derangement more nearly allied to delirium than infanity; whenever the irritation in his Majesty arises to a certain point, he uniformly becomes delirious. In delirium, the mind is actively employed upon past impressions, upon objects and other scenes which rapidly pass in succession before the mind resembling in that case, a person talking in his sleep. There is also a considerable disturbance in the general constitution; great restlessness, great want of sleep, and total unconsciousness of surrounding objects. In infanity, there may be little or no disturbance, apparently, in the general constitution; the mind is occupied upon some fixed assumed idea, to the truth of which, it will pertinaciously adhere, in opposition to the plainest evidence of its falsity; and the individual is acting, always, upon the false impression: in infanity, also, the mind is awake to objects which are present. Taking infanity therefore, and delirium, as two points, I would place derangement of mind somewhere between them. His Majesty's illness, uniformly, partakes more of the delirium than of the infanity.

Do you mean to say, that the King is at any time unconscious of surrounding objects?—When I first saw his Majesty, on the 6th of November, he was perfectly unconscious of surrounding objects.

Was that his state on Tuesday last?—No.

Was there derangement on Tuesday?—There was derangement on Tuesday.

Then, on Tuesday, did his Majesty's disorder bear the characteristic of infanity, and on the 6th of November of delirium?—It has never borne the character of insanity; it never gets beyond derangement, according to the scale I have just laid down.

Does this apply to the illness of 1801, as well as to the present?—Strictly.

The report having been read a call of the House of Commons was ordered for the 20th December when the House having resolved itself into a committee to enquire into the state of the nation, the propriety of proceeding to the establishment of the Regency by bill as proposed by administration, or, by address as contended for by opposition, was discussed and finally carried in favour of ministers. A report of this debate appeared in our Courier of Saturday last. In the House of Lords, Lord Grenville, conceiving himself pledged by his former conduct in support of Mr. Pitt's bill in 1788. voted with administration in favor of proceeding by bill.

On the 31st of December after a long discussion the House of Commons adopted the following resolutions.

"Resolved. That for the purpose of providing for the exercise of the Royal Authority during the continuance of his Majesty's illness, in such manner, and to such extent, as the present circumstances and the urgent concerns of the nation appear to require, it is expedient that his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, being resident within the Realm, shall be empowered to exercise and administer the Royal Authority, according to the Laws and Constitution of Great Britain, in the name, and on behalf of his Majesty, and under the style and title of Regent of the Kingdom; and to use, execute, examine, and perform, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, all Authorities, Prerogatives, Acts of Government, and Administration of the same, that belong to the King of this Realm to use, execute, and perform, according to the Law thereof, subject to such limitations and restrictions as shall be provided."

"Resolved, That for a time to be limited, the power so to be given to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, shall not extend to the granting of any rank or dignity of the Peerage of the Realm to any person whatever, except such person or persons as may perform some singular naval or military achievement.—That for a time to be limited, the said power shall not extend to the granting of any office whatever in reversion, or to the granting of any office, salary, or premium, for any other term than during his Majesty's pleasure, except such offices as are by law required to be granted for life or during good behaviour."

"Resolved, That such parts of his Majesty's private property as are not vested in trustees, shall be vested in trustees for the benefit of his Majesty."

"Resolved, That the said power shall not extend to the granting of any part of his Majesty's real or personal estate, except as far as relates to the renewal of leases."

"Resolved, That the care of his Majesty's Royal Person during the continuance of his Majesty's illness, shall be committed to the Queen's most excellent Majesty; together with the sole direction of such portion of his Majesty's household as shall be deemed requisite and suitable for the due attendance on his Majesty's sacred person and the maintenance of his royal dignity and that for the better enabling her Majesty to discharge this important trust, it is also expedient that a council shall be appointed to advice and assist her Majesty in the several matters aforesaid; and with power from time to time as they may see cause to examine upon oath, the Physicians and others attending his Majesty's person, touching the state of his Majesty's health and all matters relative thereto.

In the Committee an amendment to the first resolution, leaving out the words "subject to such limitations and exceptions as shall be provided" which were in the original resolution as proposed by Mr. Perceval was moved for by the Hon'ble Wm Lambe, but after a long debate the amendment was negatived by a majority of 2[illegible] the numbers being 200 for to 224 against it. These words however were afterwards struck out by the House of Lords on the motion of Marquis of Lansdown to that effect by a majority of three the numbers being contents 105 non-contents 102; but were afterwards restored on the motion of Lord Liverpool, the opposition declining to take the sense of the House, because the Committee had, notwithstanding the rejection of these words, been since induced to agree to two distinct restrictions and limitations; to avoid therefore the inconsistency which would otherwise appear on the resolutions, they suffered Lord Liverpool's motion to pass.

The fifth resolution respecting the Household is framed after the amendment proposed by Lord Gower and which was carried by a majority of 13.

The original resolution, instead of the words, "*together with the sole direction &c.*" to "*the maintenance of his royal dignity*" had the following "*that for a time to be limited, her Majesty shall have the power to remove from and to nominate and appoint such persons as she shall think proper, to the several Offices in his Majesty's Household and to dispose, order and manage all other matters and things relating to the care of his Majesty's Royal person.*" An attempt to restore the resolution to its original shape was made by Mr. Perceval in the House of Commons when the report was brought up from the Committee; and by Lord Liverpool in the House of Lords while the resolutions were before the Committee; but Mr. Perceval's motion was negatived by a majority of three and that of Lord Liverpool by thirteen.

The restriction of granting peerages was made general in the House of Lords on the motion of Lord Liverpool, the exception allowing of the granting peerages for extraordinary naval and military services being struck out.

The amendments proposed by the Lords having been agreed to by the House of Commons, a deputation from both houses was directed to wait on the Prince of Wales and the Queen with the several resolutions. The Lord President of the Council and the Lord Privy Seal accompanied by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Secretary Rider, Mr. Robert Dundas and the Master of the Rolls waited on the Prince; and Earl Harcourt and Lord Douglas accompanied by Lord John Thynne, Lord Palmerston, Lord Clive and Colonel Desbrow waited on her Majesty.

ANSWER OF THE PRINCE.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN.

I receive the communication which the two Houses have directed you to make to me, of their joint Resolutions on the subject of providing for "the exercise of the Royal Authority, during his Majesty's illness," with those sentiments of regard which I must ever entertain for the united desires of the two Houses.

With the same sentiments I receive the expressed "hopes of the Lords and Commons, that from my regard for the interest of his Majesty, and the nation, I should be ready to undertake the weighty and important trust proposed to be invested in me," under the restrictions and limitations stated in those Resolutions.

Conscious that every feeling of my heart would have prompted me, from dutiful affection to my beloved Father and Sovereign, to have shewn all the reverence I delicacy towards him, inculcated in these Resolutions, I cannot refrain from expressing my regret that I should not have been allowed the opportunity of manifesting, to his afflicted and loyal subjects, that such would have been my conduct.

Deeply impressed, however, with the necessity of tranquillizing the public mind, and determined to submit to every personal sacrifice consistent with the regard I owe to the security of my Father's Crown, and the equal regard I owe to the welfare of his people, I do not hesitate to accept the office and situation proposed to me, restricted as they are; still retaining every opinion expressed by me upon a former, and similarly distressing occasion.

In undertaking the trust proposed to me, I am well aware of the difficulties of the situation in which I shall be placed; but I shall rely with confidence upon the constitutional advice of an enlightened Parliament, and the zealous support of a generous and loyal people. I will use all the means left to me to meet both.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

You will communicate this my answer to the two Houses, accompanied by my most fervent wishes and prayers, that the Divine Will may extricate us and the nation from the grievous embarrassments of our present condition, by the speedy restoration of his Majesty's health.

ANSWER OF THE QUEEN.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN

That sense of duty and gratitude to the King, and of obligation to this Country, which induced me, in the year 1789, readily to promise my most earnest attention to the anxious and momentous trust at that time intended to be reposed in me by Parliament, is strengthened, if possible, by the uninterrupted enjoyment of those blessings which I have continued to experience, under the protection of his Majesty, since that period; and I should be wanting to all my duties if I hesitated to accept the sacred trust which is now offered to me.

The assistance in point of counsel and advice, which the wisdom of Parliament proposes to provide for me, will make me undertake the change with greater hopes that I may be able satisfactorily to fulfil the important duties which it must impose upon me.

Of the nature and importance of that change I cannot but be duly sensible, involving, as it does, every thing which is valuable to myself, as well as the highest interests of a people endeared to me by so many ties and considerations; but by nothing so strongly, as by their steady, loyal, and affectionate attachment to the best of Kings.

The next step taken by the two Houses of Parliament was the adoption of a resolution to issue letters patent authorising the affixing the Great Seal to a Commission for opening the Parliament; and on the 15th January the Session was opened in the usual manner, the Lord Chancellor having delivered to the two houses a Speech in the King's name, in which he observed that they had among other things chiefly to call to their attention the King's indisposition and the necessity of providing the best means for the care of his sacred person, and the due exercise and maintenance, in his name, of royal authority.

On the same day Mr. Perceval moved for leave to bring a bill for the above purpose; which was accordingly granted; the bill was then brought in, read the first time and ordered to be printed. In discussing the bill before the Committee, to that clause which limits the restrictions to twelve months, an amendment was proposed to shorten the duration to six months, but it was negatived by a majority of 24.

The clause of the bill respecting the household having been framed so as to grant to the Queen the general power over the household with a few exception was considered by the opposition as repugnant to the spirit of the resolution which had been agreed on. An amendment was accordingly proposed by Mr. Ponsonby by which a portion only of the household would be placed under the controul of her Majesty viz. the Groom of the Stole the Master of the Horse, the Keeper of the Privy Purse, such Lords and Gentlemen of the Bedchamber as her Majesty may please to select, his Majesty's Equeries and all other Officers as may be personally attendant upon his Majesty in the palace in which he is actually resident.

The amendment was negatived on a division, and the clause as proposed by the Minister carried by a majority of 24. A nearly similar amendment was also proposed when the report was brought up but negatived.

The clause respecting the household was also much canvassed in the House of Lords; on this occasion two remarkable incidents occured. When the bill was before the committee an amendment proposed by Lord Landsdowne totally excluding the provisions respecting the household with a view to make them the subject of a future and separate arrangement, was carried by a majority of 12; but in the debate on the report the original clause was restored by a majority of three.

Lord Grey charged the Lord Chancellor with having in the year 1804 used the King's name and performed the Royal functions at a time when the King was similarly indisposed as at present. It appeared by the evidence of Dr Heberden that he was first called on to attend his Majesty on the 12th Feb. 1804; and that his Majesty presided at Council on the 23d April following and that the interval between those periods constituted the duration of his Majesty's disease at that time. Notwithstanding this it appeared that the Lord Chancellor did during that interval, in the month of March, signify that he had received his Majesty's consent to a bill for granting the inheritance in fee of certain manors to the Duke of York; and did also put the great seal to two commissions for passing bills. Lord King on this moved that the name of John Lord Eldon be withdrawn from the Queen's council. A protest against the rejection of this motion was signed by Lords Grey, Lauderdale, Holland, Erskine, Rosselyn, Derby Athburton, Ponsonby and Ponsonby Jun.

The Prince on the 4th of February formally signified to the ministers his pleasure that they should continue in office. The following account of this affair is taken from the Morning Chronicle and is said to be given on authority.

"The reports made to the Prince of Wales of the progressive amendment in the King's health, and the hope that the Physicians give of his re-establishment, have made a deep impression on the breast of his Royal Highness, whose feelings of affection and reverence for his Father and Sovereign are necessarily combined with the sense of obligation which he owes to the public. He had thought it his duty, in the contemplation of having the affairs of the Realm committed to his charge for a lenght of time, and in a way which might have enabled him to exercise his judgment in the administration of the Royal Authority for the honour of His Majesty's Crown, and the best interests of the people, to lay his commands on Lord Grenville and Lord Grey, to make an arrangement for a Council that should possess his entire confidence: and it is known that these Noble Lords undertook the task; fully sensible of the irksome and arduous labour they had to fulfil, but feeling that it was only left for them to meet the awful and accumulated difficulties of the crisis, with a confident expectation that their exertions, under the restraints which had been imposed on the Regent, would be duly appreciated by the country; and at the same time with an earnest hope, that the prospect of a speedy return of His Majesty to the personal exercise of his Royal Functions would make their services unnecessary.

It had accordingly been their uniform advice to his Royal Highness (and in which he most cordially concurred) that when the time should come for his being called on to take upon himself the duties of the Regal Office, in the name of the King, he should examine the Physicians

ro ſatisfy his own mind, and be governed accordingly, in the full conviction that there might be more detriment to the public intereſts in a temporary change of ſyſtem, than even in the continuance for a ſhort time of an erroneous ſyſtem. This examination has actually taken place at Carlton-houſe. The Phyſicians have been ſeverally and ſucceſſively examined by the Prince's Chancellor, in the preſence of his Royal Highneſs; and we underſtand, that the reſult of the inquiry is, that though they cannot ſpeak with any greater degree of certainty than at their examinations before the two Houſes, as to the preciſe time when it may be expected that His Majeſty could ſafely return to the exerciſe of his Royal Functions—whether it is probable that he ſhould be able to return at the end of two months or of three months—yet they all concur in expreſſing their confident belief in his ultimate recovery.

In conſequence of this opinion, we underſtand, the Prince ſent a meſſage to Lord Grenville and Lord Grey, at a late hour on Friday night, announcing to them his determination not to make any change of Miniſters at this time. The meſſage was conveyed by Mr. Adam and Lord Hutchinſon, and was expreſſed in the moſt handſome terms of approbation of their conduct, and of thanks for the readineſs with which they had yielded to his requeſt to form an arrangement; if circumſtances, ſhould make it proper for him to interpoſe his own judgment, as to the fit and wiſe ſyſtem of meaſures to be purſued on the preſent alarming condition of our affairs; concluding with a declaration of his unabated confidence in their wiſdom and ability, to conduct the Adminiſtration upon principles the moſt advantageous to the Crown and people.

This intimation will be received with real ſatisfaction by the friends of thoſe Noble Lords, who muſt all feel with them that nothing but a ſenſe of imperious duty could have induced them to enter into office in the dilemma created by a temporaty defect in the Royal Authority. Three months, the moſt important perhaps, that have ever occurred in our hiſtory, have already paſſed under a total ſuſpenſion of the functions of Government; and another month muſt neceſſarily have been added to the delay, if the Prince had yielded to the patriotic ſentiment of his mind, and recurred all at once to the principles upon which he thinks the Adminiſtration would be moſt beneficially conducted. So much time would have been required for the re-election of thoſe who muſt have vacated their ſeats, and and for the re-eſtabliſhment of the routine of office—a delay which certainly might be productive of more ſerious calamity than what can be conceived probable from the perſeverance in the ſyſtem, until the hopes held out by the Phyſicians ſhall be realized; or until time ſhall have deſtroyed theſe hopes. It is a moment too when public buſineſs of the moſt urgent nature calls for inſtant proſecution; and, we need not add, that it is a moment when, whatever may have been the raſhneſs or the folly of embarking in the career of the preſent ſyſtem, it is too late to interrupt its march, or even to avert its iſſue. —and, above all, we are ſure the whole nation will concur in reſpecting and applauding the filial and affectionate motives of reverence to his Royal Father, which have influenced his Royal Highneſs to take this ſtep. The Noble Lords, we underſtand, received the intimation in a way correſponding with their high character and their juſt ſenſe of the public intereſts. They had the honour of a long audience of the Prince at Carlton-houſe yeſterday, when he was graciouſly pleaſed perſonally to renew the aſſurances of his perfect eſteem and confidence.

We (Morn. Chronicle) have uniformly ſtated, that if circumſtances ſhould force his Royal Highneſs to call upon the Noble Lords to take upon them the adminiſtration, they would not ſhrink from the duty, however arduous—and that they would be prepared with an arrangement that would give equal ſatisfaction to his Royal Highneſs and the people of the United Kingdom. All the ſtories in the Miniſterial papers of cabals and differences about the adjuſtment of places are totally falſe. There was no contention whatever: indeed, the minds of men muſt be ſingularly compoſed, who, at ſuch a period, ſhould be ready to joſtle for ſituations. In fact, however, it was an arrangement to be made of one united compact body of men, all holding the ſame principles, and all animated by the ſame views; there was no contrariety of ſentiment whatever; and an Adminiſtration of more internal ſtrength, by the ties of mutual friendſhip—of more public influence by talents, integrity, and ſtake in the country, never has been ſubmitted to any Prince. We ſay ſo much from what we hear of the public functionaries; for we believe that the arrangement did not go lower, and that it was never formally preſented to the Prince for his approbation.

The proceedings which remain to be purſued on the Regency Bill are few. The Reſolution for putting the Great Seal to the Bill, though unwarranted by any precedent, or by any analogy in the books, will paſs the two Houſes this day; and the Regent may be ſworn in before the Privy Council to-morrow. It will be then for Mr. Perceval and his friends to ſubmit to his Royal Highneſs their further plan of proceedings; but whether they will propoſe to him a ſhort prorogation, or only an adjournment for a day or two, we ſhall not, from obvious motives of delicacy preſume to anticipate.

It is certain that up to four o'clock in the afternoon of Saturday, Miniſters had made preparations for their retreat, and with ſome of thoſe preparations the public will in due time be made acquainted. Whether they will ſtill retire, notwithſtanding the determination of his Royal Highneſs to keep them, if they think proper, we ſhall probably learn in the courſe of this day or to-morrow.

After the audience of Lord Grenville and Lord Grey, his Royal Highneſs gave an audience to the Duke of York, and to Lord Holland and Mr. Ponſonby. The Prince had alſo a long examination of Dr. Baillie and Dr. Reynolds, on the ſtate of His Majeſty's indiſpoſition.—(Morning Chronicle.)

On the 7th of February the Prince took the oaths as Regent. The following is an account of the ceremony.

CEREMONIAL OF SWEARING IN THE REGENT.

Yeſterday being the day appointed for ſwearing in the Prince of Wales as Regent, before his taking upon himſelf that important office, about 12 o'clock a party of the flank companies of the grenadiers, with their colours, the band of the 1ſt Regiment, drums and fifes, with white gaiters on, marched into the court-yard of Carlton Houſe, where the colours were pitched in the center of the grand entrance; the band ſtruck up *God ſave the King*, and continued playing that national piece alternately with martial airs during the day till near five o'clock. Col. Blomfield, one of the Prince's principal attendants, having written to the Earl of Macclesfield, the Captain of his Majeſty's Yeomen of the Guard, informing him it was his Royal Highneſs's commands, that as many of the Yeomen of the Guard ſhould attend at Carlton Houſe, as uſually attend upon Councils being held by the King in ſtate; the Noble Earl not being in London, the letter was opened by the Exon in waiting, who ordered ſix Yeomen and an Uſher to attend at Carlton Houſe, which they accordingly did; and they, together with the Prince's ſervants in ſtate liveries, lined the grand hall and ſtaircaſe; ſeveral of the Life Guardſmen were alſo in ſome of the rooms, in a ſimilar manner as on Court-days at St. James's Palace.

About a quarter before two o'clock the Duke of Montroſe arrived, being the firſt of the Privy Counſellors who attended; he was followed by all the Royal Dukes, and a very numerous aſſemblage of Privy Counſellors, who had all arrived by a quarter before three o'clock. The whole of the magnificent ſuite of ſtate apartments were opened, and the illuſtrious Perſons were all uſhered into the Gold Room (ſo called from the ſtyle of the ornaments). Almoſt every Privy Counſellor now in town was preſent—and they where above an hundred in number.

About half-paſt two o'clock the Earl of Moira, of his Royal Highneſs's Council, being alſo a Privy Counſellor of the King, brought a meſſage from the Prince to the Preſident of the Council, Earl Camden, deſiring his attendance on the Prince in an adjoining room, according to the uſual forms, to communicate to him officially the return to the ſummons, &c. The Noble Earl accordingly went with the Earl of Moria, made the neceſſary intimation to his Royal Highneſs, and returned to the company; who, during this time of waiting, were highly gratified with ſeeing the Princeſs Charlotte on horſeback, accompanied by two grooms, make the tour of the beautiful gardens in the front of the Palace. Her Royal Highneſs appeared to be in excellent health and ſpirits.

After Earl Camden's return, the Prince approached in grand proceſſion, preceded by the Officers of his own Houſehold, and ſeveral of his Council, among whom were the Earl of Moira, Lords Keith, Caſſilis, Hutchinſon, Mr. Sheridan, Mr. M. Angelo Taylor, Mr. Tyrwhite, Colonel Mac Mahon, Colonel Blomfield, Gen. Hulſe, Mr. Bicknell, &c. &c. (His Chancellor was accidentally not preſent, and there was a delay in conſequence of his Royal Highneſs's anxious deſire of his preſence). The Prince was alſo accompanied by all the Royal Dukes. They paſſed through the room where the Privy Counſellors were aſſembled, through the Circular Drawing-room, into the Grand Saloon (a beautiful room in ſcarlet drapery, embelliſhed with portraits of the moſt diſtinguiſhed Admirals who have fought the battles that have given us the dominion of the Seas), and here the Prince ſeated himſelf at the top of the table—his royal Brothers and Couſin ſeating themſelves on each hand, according to ſeniority, and all the Officers of his Houſehold, not Privy Counſellors, ranging themſelves on each ſide of entrance to the Saloon. The Privy Counſellors then proceeded, all in full dreſs, according to their rank—the Archbiſhop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, the Archbiſhop of York, the Lord Preſident, the Lord Privy Seal, &c. &c. and as they ſeverally entered they made their reverence to the Prince, who made a graceful return to each, and they ſucceſſively took their places at the table; and laſtly, Mr. Fawkener and Sir Stephen Cotterell took their ſeats, as Clerk and Keeper of the Records.

The Prince then ſpoke to the following effect:—

"My Lords*—I underſtand that, by the Act paſſed by the Parliament, appointing me Regent of the United Kingdom, in the name and on behalf of his Majeſty, I am required to take certain oaths, and to make declaration before your Lordſhips, as preſcribed by the ſaid Act. I am now ready to take thoſe oaths, and to make the declaration preſcribed."

The Lord Privy Seal then roſe, made his reverence, approached the Regent, and read from a parchment the oaths as follows—The Prince, with an audible voice, pronounced after him:—

"I do ſincerely promiſe and ſwear, that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to his Majeſty King George. So help me God."

"I do ſolemnly promiſe and ſwear, that I will truly and faithfully execute the Office of Regent of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, according to an Act of Parliament paſſed in the 51ſt year of his Majeſty King George III. intituled, 'An Act to provide for the care of his Majeſty's Royal Perſon, and for the Adminiſtration of the Royal Authority, during the continuance of his Majeſty's illneſs; and that I will adminiſter, according to law, the power and authority veſted in me by virtue of the ſaid Act; and will in all things, to the utmoſt of my power and ability, conſult and maintain the ſafety, honour, and dignity of his Majeſty, and the welfare of his people. So help me God."

And the Prince ſubſcribed the two oaths. The Lord Preſident then preſented to his Royal Highneſs the Declaration mentioned in a Act paſſed in the 30th year of King Charles II. entitled, "An Act for the more effectual preſerving the King's Perſon and Government, by diſabling Papiſts from ſitting in either Houſe of Parliament;" and which Declaration his Royal Highneſs audibly made repeated, and ſubſcribed. The Lord Preſident ſigned firſt, and every one of the Privy Counſellors in ſucceſſion ſigned theſe Inſtruments as witneſſes—and the ſame was delivered into the hand of the Keeper of the Records.

The Prince then delivered to the Preſident of the Council a certificate of his having received the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, at the Chapel Royal of St. James, on Sunday the 27th Jan. ult. which was alſo counterſigned and delivered to the Keeper of the Records who depoſited all theſe inſtruments in a box at the bottom of the table.

The Lord Preſident then approached the Regent, bent the knee, and had the honor to kiſs his hand. The Royal Dukes followed, and afterwards the Archbiſhop of Canterbury, and all the reſt according to the order in which they ſat at the long table, advancing to the chair on both ſides. During the whole of this ceremony, his Royal Highneſs maintained the moſt dignified and graceful deportment; and there was not the ſlighteſt indication of partiality of behaviour to one ſet of men more than another.

The ceremony being cloſed, a ſhort levee took place in the drawing-room, when his Royal Highneſs addreſſed himſelf to the circle; and afterwards he gave an audience to Mr. Perceval.

His Royal Highneſs gave private audiences alſo to—the Archbiſhop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, Earls Camden, Weſtmorland, Liverpool, Bathurſt, and Derby, the Marquis Welleſley, Lords Mulgrave, Palmerſton, and Gwydir, Sir D. Dundas, Meſſrs. Ryder and M. Sutton.

The latter laid before his Royal Highneſs the proceedings of ſome Courts Martial, and took his Royal Highneſs's commands upon the ſame.

They were introduced into the preſence of his Royal Highneſs the Prince Regent, by the Earl of Moira.

The following, among others, were preſent—

Their Royal Highneſſes the Dukes of York, Clarence, Kent, Cumberland, Suſſex, Cambridge, and Glouceſter; the Archbiſhop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, the Archbiſhop of York, the Lord Preſident of the Council, the Lord Privy Seal, and the Duke of Montroſe.

Marquiſſes—Hertford, Buckingham, Stafford, Lanſdowne, Welleſley, and Douglas.

Earls—Moira, Liverpool, Aylesford, Mount Edgcombe, Derby, Groſvenor, Bathurſt, Chatham, Aylesbury Pembroke, Spencer, Hardwicke, Winchelſea, Buckinghamſhire, Cheſterfield, Cholmondeley, Lauderdale, Temple, Carysfort, Harrowby, Chicheſter, Grey, and Powis.

Viſcounts—Catheart, Morpeth, Sidmouth and Caſtlereagh.

Lords—Grenville, Holland, Erſkine, Ellenborough, C. Somerſet, Palmerſton, Arden, G. and J. Thynne, Redeſdale, Teignmouth, St. John, Walſingham, St. Helen's, and Mulgrave.

The Biſhop of London, the Maſter of the Rolls, Gen. Fitzpatrick, and the Chief Baron Macdonald.

Sirs—W. Drummond, J. Sinclair, W. Scott, J. Nicholl, D. Dundas, E. Nepean, and J. Auſtruther.

The Speaker of the Houſe of Commons.

Meſſrs.—Ponſonby, Tierney, Sheridan, Ryder, W. Elliot, C. M. Sutton, Arbuthnot, Cerry, G. Canning, C. Yorke, T. Grenville, G. Roſe, Wallace, and Long.

The table was covered with crimſon velvet, and there were ſeveral ſilver ink ſtands, which are ſaid to have formely belonged to Queen Anne.

We are happy to find that his Majeſty's health had for ſeveral days before the departure of the ſhips been in a ſtate of amendment. He had had interviews with the Queen and Royal Family and with the Chancellor and Mr. Perceval and had walked abroad on the terrace at Windſor.

The affairs in Portugal ſeems drawing to a criſis. It appears that reinforcements had reached Maſſena's army on the ſide of Beira; while Soult, and Mortier, with 15,000 men were advancing by Alcantara and Olivenca. The laſt accounts ſay that the French had already croſsed the Guardiana and entered the Province of Alentajo. It is ſuppoſed that Maſſena will not commence offenſive operations till April. We were premature in ſtating that Lord Wellington had fallen back on Torres Vedras. His laſt diſpatch was dated Cartaxo.

Conſiderable reinforcements were ordered to join Lord Wellington. The following, we believe, ſailed with Sir Joſeph Yorke, at the ſame time the Huſſar and convoy left England. The 11th Dragoons commanded by Lieut. Col. Cumming—Detachments of the foot guards, the 2d or Queen's regiment; the 36th regiment; 54th regiment; 52d or Sir John Moore's, regiment; 2d Battalion 68th Light Infantry Regiment; 85th ditto; 1ſt Light Battalion of the King's German's Legion; 2d ditto. Detachments of the 39th, 92d or Gordon Highlanders and ſeveral other regiments. One regiment from Sicily had reached Portugal and Sir J. Stewart had been ordered to ſend more of his troops. Theſe reinforcements will it is ſaid increaſe Lord Welleſley's army to 47,000, beſides the Spaniſh troops of Romana and the Portugueſe under Beresford.

Of the affairs in Spain the French accounts, which are all that we have as yet ſeen, repreſent the cauſe of the patriots as a hopeleſs one. Tortoſa had fallen into the hands of the French, and Tarragona was expected to fall after a ſhort ſiege. The French had poſſeſſion of the whole courſe of the Ebro and were preparing to beſiege Valencia. Cadiz, in which the Cortez had taken up their reſidence, ſtill held out. What effect the advance of Soult and Mortier towards the Tagus will have on the ſiege we cannot ſay.

Theſe accounts repreſent the military diviſion, called the diſtrict of the army of the South, as ſo completely tranquil that travelling goes on there, as in France, without any eſcort. In Caſtile the moveable columns of the French ſeem to have conſtant occupation in repreſſing the guerillas and bands of brigands, as the French call them, though they are repreſented as daily diminiſhing in number.

Major General Ward has been appointed to the Government of the Iſle of France—and Mr. Farquhar goes to that of Bourbon.

Mr. Finnerty for his libel on Lord Caſtlereagh, had been ſentenced by the Court of King's Bench to be impriſoned in his Majeſty's Goal in the county of Lincoln for 18 calendar months and at the expiration of that time to give ſecurity for his good behaviour himſelf in 500£ and two ſureties in 250£ each.

UNITED PARLIAMENT.

OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

HOUSE OF LORDS, FEB. 12.

The Houſe met about a quarter before four o'clock.

After making ſome orders in Appeal caſes, and tranſacting private buſineſs, the Lord Chancellor, about a quarter paſt four, ſaid, "My Lords, It not being convenient for his Royal Highneſs, the Prince of Wales, Regent, to be perſonally preſent here this day, a Commiſſion has iſſued under the Great Seal for opening and declaring further cauſes for holding the Parliament. Is it your Lordſhips' pleaſure to adjourn to robe?"

The Houſe accordingly adjourned.

COMMISSION FROM THE PRINCE REGENT FOR DECLARING FURTHER CAUSES FOR HOLDING PARLIAMENT.

After a ſhort interval, the Lord Chancellor reentered the Houſe in his robes, and the Archbiſhop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, the Preſident of the Council (Earl Camden) the Lord Privy Seal (Earl of Weſtmoreland), and the Duke of Montroſe, took their ſeats as commiſſioners, authorized by the Prince Regent in the name of his Majeſty, to declare further cauſes for holding Parliament.

Mr. Quarme, the Deputy Uſher of the Black Rod, was ſent to the Commons to deſire their attendance.

Shortly afterwards the Speaker, and a great number of Members of the Houſe of Commons came to the bar.

The Lord Chancellor ſaid—"My Lords, and Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons, it not being convenient for his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales Regent to be perſonally preſent here this day, a Commiſſion has iſſued, under his Majeſty's Great Seal, authorizing his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York, and other Lords in the Commiſſion mentioned, in the name and on the behalf of his Majeſty, to open and declare certain further cauſes for holding this Parliament, which Commiſſion you will now hear read."

The Commiſſion was then read at the table by the reading Clerk. It was ſigned "George Prince Regent," and after reciting the Commiſſion of the 15th of January for opening the Parliament, went on in the uſual words, to authoriſe the Royal Duke and the Lords uſually named in the Royal Commiſſions, to declare the further cauſes for holding Parliament, directing alſo that nothing contained in this Commiſſion ſhould invalidate the Commiſſion of the 15th January. The Teſte was, "Witneſs, George Prince Regent, at Weſtminſter," and the concluding words, "By George Prince Regent, in the name and on the behalf of His Majeſty.")

The Lord Chancellor delivered the following Speech.

MY LORDS, AND GENTLEMEN,

"In execution of the Commiſſion which has now been read to you, we are commanded by his Royal Highneſs the Prince Regent to expreſs, in the ſtrongeſt manner how deeply he laments, not only in common with all his Majeſty's loyal ſubjects, but with a perſonal and filial affliction, the great national calamity which has been the occaſion of impoſing upon his Royal Highneſs the duty of exerciſing in his Majeſty's name, the Royal authority of this Kingdom.

"In conveying to you the ſenſe which his Royal Highneſs entertains of the great difficulties attending the important truſt which is repoſed in him, his Royal Highneſs commands us to aſſure you, that he looks with the moſt perfect confidence to the wiſdom and zeal of Parliament, and to the attachment of a loyal and affectionate people, for the moſt effectual aſſiſtance and ſupport; and his Royal Highneſs will, on his part, exert his utmoſt endeavours to direct the powers with which he is inveſted, to the advancement of the proſperity, welfare, and ſecurity of his Majeſty's dominions.

"We are directed to inform you that his Royal Highneſs has great ſatisfaction in being enabled to ſtate, that freſh opportunities have been afforded during the late campaign, for diſtinguiſhing the valour and ſkill of his Majeſty's forces both by ſea and land.

"The capture of the iſlands of Bourbon and of Amboyna have ſtill further reduced the Colonial dependencies of the enemy.

"The attack upon the Iſland of Sicily, which was announced to the world with a preſumptuous

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* The Privy Council, when aſſembled are entitled and addreſſed by the name of Lords.

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anticipation of ſucceſs, has been repulſed by the perſevering exertions and valour of his Majeſty's land and ſea forces.

"The judicious arrangement adopted by the officers commanding on that ſtation, derived material ſupport from the zeal and ardour which were manifeſted during this conteſt by the inhabitants of Sicily, and from the coperation of the naval means which were directed by his Sicilian Majeſty ro this object.

"In Portugal, and at Cadiz, the deſire of which conſtituted the principal object of his Majeſty's exertions in the laſt campaign, the defence of the enemy have been hitherto fruſtrated. The conſummate ſkill, prudence, and perſeverance of Lieut. General Lord Viſcount Wellington, and the diſcipline and determined bravery of the officers and men under his command, have been conſpicuouſly diſplayed throughout the whole of the Campaign. The effect of thoſe diſtinguiſhed qualities, in inſpiring confidence and energy into the troops of his Majeſty's Allies, has been happily evinced by their general good conduct, and particularly by the brilliant part which they bore in the repulſe of the enemy at Buzaco. And His Royal Highneſs commands us further to ſtate, that he truſts you will enable him to continue the moſt effectual aſſiſtance to the brave Nations of the Peninſula, in the ſupport of a conteſt which they manifeſt a determination to maintain with unabated perſeverance; and his Royal Highneſs is perſuaded, that you will feel, that the beſt intereſts of the Britiſh Empire muſt be deeply affected in the iſſue of this conteſt, on which the liberties and independence of the Spaniſh and Portugueſe nations entirely depend.

"We have it likewiſe in command to acquaint you, that diſcuſsions are now pending between this country and the United States of America, and that it is the earneſt wiſh of his Royal Highneſs that he may find himſelf enabled to bring theſe diſcuſſions to an amicable termination, conſiſtent with the honour of his Majeſty's Crown, and Maritime Rights and Intereſts of the United Kingdom.

"GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

"We are directed to acquaint you, that his Royal Highneſs the Prince Regent has given his commands that the Eſtimates for the Expenditure of the current year ſhould be laid before you; and his Royal Highneſs has great ſatisfaction in acquainting you, that although the difficulties under which the commerce of this kingdom has laboured, have in ſome degree affected a part of his Majeſty's revenue, particularly in Ireland, yet that the revenue of Great Britain in the laſt year, though unaided by any new taxation, is greater than was ever known in any preceding year. And his Royal Highneſs truſts to your zeal and liberality to afford his Majeſty adequate ſupplies for the ſupport of the great conteſt in which he is neceſſarily engaged.

"MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

"We are commanded by his Royal Highneſs to declare to you, that it is the moſt anxious wiſh of his heart, that he may be enabled to reſtore unimpaired into the hands of his Majeſty the Government of his Kingdom; and that his Royal Highneſs earneſtly prays that the Almighty may be pleaſed in his mercy, to accelerate the termination of a Calamity ſo deeply lamented by the whole nation, and ſo peculiarly afflicting to his Royal Highneſs himſelf."

The Commons then withdrew from the bar, and the commiſſioners quitted their Beach.

The Houſe adjourned during pleaſure.

After a ſhort interval, the Lord Chancellor re-entered the Houſe, and ſoon after five his Lordſhip again read the Speech, which was alſo read at the table by the Reading Clerk.

ADDRESS TO THE PRINCE REGENT.

The EARL OF ABERDEEN ſaid in riſing to move an Addreſs of thanks to the Prince Regent for his Royal Highneſs's gracious ſpeech, if he could not flatter himſelf that on all the topics which he ſhould feel it neceſſary to introduce, his opinions would meet with the unanimous concurrence of their Lordſhips, he was at leaſt ſure, that in joining his Royal Highneſs in theſe feelings of affliction expreſsed in the ſpeech, for the calamity which had rendered a Regency neceſſary, and in that pious prayer offered up by his Royal Highneſs, for accelerating the reſtoration of his Majeſty's health, there could be but one ſentiment on the part of all their Lordſhip; a perfect unanimity of ſentiment muſt alſo, he was convinced, prevail in applauding the conduct of his Royal Highneſs in the difficult ſituation in which he had been placed, a conduct equally marked by forbearance, moderation, and ſound judgment; a conduct which in the ſacrifice made by his Royal Highneſs, of his private and perſonal feelings, preſented to his (Lord Aberdeen) mind, a perfect picture of true patriotiſm. In adverting to the external ſituation of the country, he ſhould be brief and curſory. The firſt topic which preſented itſelf, was the ſituation of affairs in the Peninſula. The proſpect he acknowleged was chequered there was ſome dark clouds and obſcurity, but ſtill the ſpirit and exiſtence on the part of the people was undiminiſhed and they remained firm in their patriotic determination, to oppoſe by every means in their power, the unprincipled attempt made to deſtroy their independence, and good grounds for hope might yet derived from the continued efforts of theſe nations. From the campaign in Portugal alſo grounds of hope might alſo be derived from what actually had taken place from the ſkill and judgment of Lord Wellington, from the exertions of the officers and troops under his command, and from the co-operation of the native force. All thoſe gloomy predictions which had been uttered in the courſe at the laſt Seſſion reſpecting the fate of the campaign, he was happy to obſerve had turned out to be erroneous prophecies. If aſked what had been actually done, he would anſwer, that Spain had been relieved from the hoſtile preſſure of a large force which had been ſent to Portugal; that this numerous force, commanded by a favourite and fortunate General of France, had been repulſed by our arms and a glorious triumph obtained; that the Capital, and a conſiderable part of Portugal was ſtill kept free from the ravages of the enemy, and that our Army ſtill maintained a bold attitude of defiance in front of the force of the enemy. To continue that aſſiſtance to the nations of the Peninſula, which had been hitherto ſo effectually rendered, was, he contended, ſound policy, and moſt conſiſtent with the intereſts of the country. In the Eaſt, the capture of Bourbon and Amboyna was of importance, not ſo much for the intrinſic value of thoſe conqueſts, as from the circumſtance that it ſtill farther narrowed the remnant of colonial poſſeſſions left to the enemy. With reſpect to America, they were informed by the ſpeech that diſcuſſions of importance were pending with the United ſtates. With the nature of thoſe diſcuſſions he was unacquanted, but he was convinced there was every diſpoſition on the part of his Royal Highneſs to bring thoſe dicuſſions to an amicable termination, ſo far as was conſiſtent with rights of the Crown and intereſts of the people. It was was much to be lamented, that, between two countries united by ties of nations, and of mutual intereſt, any differences ſhould continne to prevail. He was, however, ſatisfied that the continuance of theſe differences was not to be attributed to his Majeſty's Miniſters, who had done every thing on their part that was conſiſtent with their duty, and he was convinced, that on the part of the Noble Marquis at the head of Foreign department, no exertions would be wanting to bring thoſe diſcuſſions to an amicable termination. On the ſubject of our internal ſituation, he touched with much ſatisfaction. It was, of courſe, to be expected that from the impediments thrown in the way of our commerce ſome diminution of the Revenue, arising from that ſource, would be experienced; the only wonder was, that with the means the enemy poſſeſsed, he had not been able to injure our commerce in a greater degree. But it was a ſource of the proudeſt ſatisfaction to find, that notwithſtanding this deficiency the whole Revenue of the country had exceeded that of any other year, becauſe this aroſe from the internal proſperity and domeſtic reſources, which, while, they proved the increaſing proſperity of the country were at the ſame time wholly out of the reach of the enemy. There was one topic which was not touched upon in the ſpeech, but upon which he thought it neceſſary to ſay a few words—he alluded to the ſtate of Ireland; after the ſacrifice which had been made by his Royal Highneſs of his private and perſonal feelings, the preſent ſurely could not considered the beſt moment for the claims of the Catholics—nor could any one, who had any ſenſe of propriety, think that they ought to be urged at the preſent moment, or that they could be urged with any proſpect of ſucceſs. Upon this ſubject he adhered to the opinions of that immortal man, to whoſe memory he reverted with filial reſpect and veneration; but whether or not, it might be conſidered wiſe to concede the claims of the Catholics, he was convened that the conciliatory ſyſtem towards them ought to be adopted, and that conciliatory meaſures were the beſt that could be adopted, both with a view to a liberal and enlightened policy, and to the true intereſt of the Empire. His Lordſhip concluded by moving an Addreſs to his Royal Highneſs the Prince Regent, reechoing the topics of the ſpeech, expreſſing their confidence in his Royal Highneſs, and condoling with him on the death of the Princeſs Amelia.

Lord Elliot ſeconded the Motion. His Lordſhip went over the principal topics touched upon by the Earl of Aberdeen, and obſerved that the conduct of the Prince, upon this occaſion, whilſt it muſt endear him to the people, would, at the ſame time, in the event of his Majeſty's recovery, tend to draw cloſer the union between the King and the Prince, and prove ſtill more beneficial to the country—a conduct alſo which had given to the Regency all the ſtreugth of the Monarchy.

Lord Grenville ſaid, he never roſe to execute a more painful duty, that when he oppoſed an Addreſs at the opening of a Seſſion. He was gratified now that he was not under a ſimilar neceſſity. In the greater part of the Addreſs he entirely concurred, and in the far greater part of what had been ſo ably and eloquently urged by the Noble Earl who had moved the Addreſs he entirely agreed. That Noble Earl had already proved himſelf an ornament to his rank, and he would venture to predict that the Noble Earl would one day be one of the brighteſt ornaments to that Houſe. He admired not merely the eloquence, but the judgment which the Noble Earl had evinced in his ſpeech. Too much had formerly been ſaid againſt the natives of Ireland and America; but the Noble Earl, in the obſervations he had made with reſpect both to Ireland and America, had ſhewn a liberality of ſentiment which was the certain indication of an enlightened mind. With reſpect to the greateſt part of what the Noble Earl had ſaid, he had no heſitation in ſaying that he heartily agreed; and with reſpect to one part in particular, he was ſure there could be but one opinion in the Houſe, as there was but one opinion in the country namely, the ſtrong deſire which he expreſſed of his Majeſty's ſpeedy recovery. On another point he was certain the ſame unanimity would be found to prevail, the expreſſion of the high ſenſe which he entertained of the talents and virtues of the Prince Regent, and the confident and well grounded hope thereby held out to the country of the bleſſings which are one day to be expected when his Royal Highneſs ſhall be called to a permanent exerciſe of the duties which he now exerciſes only for a time, on that point he certainly concurred moſt heartily with what had been ſaid by the Noble Earl. He muſt confeſs, however, that he did feel not a little diſappointed, that throughout the whole Addreſs, there was not one perſonal compliment paid, not one mark of perſonal reſpect ſhewn to his Royal Highneſs; but he was glad to ſee, that if there was nothing of this nature in the Addreſs, the Noble Earl had partly made amends for it in his ſpeech, as he was alſo glad to ſee the Houſe teſtify, in the manner they did, their approbation of thoſe parts of that ſpeech.

On the ſubject of the Addreſs he did not think it neceſsary at preſent to ſay much. The Addreſs was very properly framed in a general manner, with a view of not binding the Houſe to the adoption of any particular line of conduct. This was true of the Addreſs in general; but there was one part, however, which he thought an exception, and that was the approbation which was beſtowed on the operations in the Peninſula. He could not help expreſsing that that particular line of conduct followed in Spain and Portugal was directly contrary to the opinion which he entertained, and that opinion he ſhould not fear to avow in that Houſe, be it popular or unpopular. He was aware of the importance of the operations in the Peninſula; and he muſt confeſs that he never ſaw before that Houſe ſo abſurd a propoſition as that which ſhould declare that the inhabitants of Spain and Portugal ought not to be aſsiſted by this Couutry. It was of the utmoſt importance to the intereſts of this Country that they ſhould be aſsiſted. But was it adviſeable that the mode of aſsiſtance ſhould be ſuch as to make us principals in the war inſtead of aſsiſtants? Was it adviſeable that we ſhould place all our diſpoſable force in the hazard of conflict with an enemy who has at command the united force of Europe? We have been told to poſtpone raſh conjectures on the ſituation of our army; that it is better to rely on the information of well-informed perſons on the ſpot; and that the verification of the predictions which have been made by thoſe on the ſpot, give us room to hope favourably of the future. But in what manner, he would aſk, have theſe predictions been verified? We were told, that when once by a ſeries of defeats, and by want of proviſions the French army ſhould be put in a ſituation in which they would no more venture to face our army, the conſequence would infallibly be a ruinous retreat. But how has this prediction been verified? The object was the defence of Portugal; and you are reduced to the defence of the ground on which your army ſtands. In a part of the intermediate country which had been occupied by an enemy ſaid to have been ſtarving, you found conſiderable reſources for your own wants. With reſpect to the military conduct of the Noble Lord, to whom our forces were entruſted, he did not wiſh to expreſs an opinion, for of his military conduct he was no judge. He could not help approving, however, of the care which he had lately taken to avoid unneceſsarily committing the vaſt army of this country, and of wantonly, raſhly, and fruitleſsly ſhedding the blood of our brave ſoldiers—For ſuch a conduct he had his warmeſt approbation; and it was on ſuch a principle alone that the war ought to be conducted on the laſt ſpot which now remained. He alluded to Spain, for there was not amongſt thoſe who entertained the moſt ſanguine expectations of the reſuit in the Peninſula, one who could ſuppoſe for a moment, that if France ſhould make an entire conqueſt of Spain, it would be poſsible to defend Portugal. If that Preliminary condition therefore be not fulfilled, the defence of Spain, you can have no hope of ultimate ſucceſs in Portugal. There were two ſeveral opportunities for the energies of the Spaniſh nation to have been effectually exerted, ſuch opportunities, indeed, as the moſt ſanguine expectations of fortunate events could not have anticipated. The firſt opportunity was, when moſt of the French armies were called to a remote corner of Germany; the ſecond was when the French army was oppoſed by your own army. It was then in the power of the Spaniards, if ever, to re-occupy their own country, The aſpect of Spaniſh affairs was now, indeed, highly gloomy; and if in one part the French arms have hitherto been reſiſted during this campaign, the affairs of France have conſiderably advanced in every other part of Spain.

It was not his wiſh, however, to take up much of his time of the Houſe at preſent, by entering into any further conſideration of this queſtion. He could not help, however, ſtating that it appeared to him that the particular mode of ſupport which had been given to Portugal was improper, and that there were other modes of ſupport which ought in preference to have been adopted, and that the employing a great military force in that country was highly inexpedient. Another opportunity would come, when he could with more propriety expreſs his ſentiments on the ſubject. He wiſhed, however, to enter his proteſt on the preſent occaſion, that he might not be ſuppoſed to yield an acquieſcence to doctrines of which he diſapproved, and conſent to the father employment of our whole diſpoſable force in a hopeleſs conteſt.

He could not help expreſsing what infinite ſatisfaction he felt, at learning that matters between this country and America are in a train of being amicably adjuſted; and he cordially agreed with the Noble Earl in the ſentiment ſo eloquently expreſsed by him on the ſubject. He congratulated that country on the proſpect which was ſo held out to it; but on that ſubject he would abſtain from enlarging.

There was one ſubject on which he was aſtoniſhed that no notice had been taken, he was aſtoniſhed that no alluſion had been made to the ſtate of bullion in the country; and he could not think why ſome meaſures on that ſubject were not in the contemplation of Miniſters.

Lord Liverpool ſaid, that there were ſome topics in the ſpeech of the Noble Baron with which he agreed, and ſome with which he diſagreed. Among the former, was the well turned compliment to the Noble Earl who moved the Addreſs, for the clear and able manner in which he had expreſſed himſelf on the ſubject, and for the ſentiments, in particular, which he had expreſſed of his Royal Highneſs the Prince. With reſpect to his Royal Highneſs, his feelings and ſentiments were perfectly in uniſon with thoſe of the Noble Baron. The conduct of the Prince was indeed known to the whole world; and as to his conduct there could be but one ſentiment. But the Addreſs was purpoſely drawn up in a general manner, that nothing might be ſaid which might provoke diſcuſſion in that Houſe. He thought it did properly advert to thoſe topics which ought to form the ſubject of a ſpeech at the opening of a Parliament; but it was deſirable that it ſhould be done in ſuch a manner that no public principle might be ſacrificed in going along with it.

The only part of the Addreſs which engages the Houſe to the adoption of any particular line of conduct, does not call Parliament precipitately to any pledge, but merely calls upon them to perſevere in a courſe of conduct in which his Majeſty has been engaged by the advice of the two Houſes formerly given. This was not the day to enter into a detailed diſcuſſion on that ſubject. The Noble Lord himſelf in his outſet admitted that he thought the intereſts of the country muſt be materially affected by the iſſue of our affairs in Spain and Portugal. Was it poſſible, that under the preſent circumſtances, committed, as the country was, the Houſe would defer enabling the Government of the country to give his Majeſty's Allies ſupport and aſſiſtance? The paragraph which alludes to this is made as eneral as poſſible. No particular mode of aſſiſtance was alluded to, and he hoped that when this ſubject came before the Houſe the means adopted would be found fitting and proper. The paragraph does not call upon the Houſe to any particular meaſure. There was one part of the Noble Lord's ſpeech at which he was not a little ſurprized, in which he ſtates, that he diſagrees with the principle of our becoming principals in the war, and that the Portugueſe themſelves ought to be the principals. That Noble Lord's memory muſt ſurely have eſcaped him. He recollected well, however, when the Noble Lord expreſſed himſelf in that Houſe of the hopeleſsneſs of the Portugueſe army. He ſaid, that it was hopeleſs to think of deriving any aſſiſtance from a Portugueſe army. He called however, upon gentlemen who had been in the Peninſula, and he would refer in a particular manner to the accounts of the Noble Lord who was at the head of this army, if placed by the ſide of Britiſh forces, theſe troops did not emulate Britiſh bravery *(Hear!)*? With reſpect to the expectations which the Noble Lord ſaid he entertained, he knew not on what ground they were not countenanced by any official communication, and he conceived there was no ground on which any fair argument could be entered upon. This would form afterwards a ſubject of ſeperate deliberation; and he would repeat, that he did not conſider the paragraph as in the leaſt committing this country as to the mode of the future aſſiſtance.

With regard to America, it was the wiſh of this Country to act in the moſt conciliatory manner with the United States; and that peace, amity, and free commercial intercourſe ſhould be kept up with it. If in the maintenance of our own rights, any effect ſhould incidentally follow by which another Power might be prejudiced, it was deſirable that a remedy ſhould, as early as poſsible, be endeavoured to be applied. As it was the ſincere deſire of his Majeſty's Government to preſerve a good underſtanding with the United States of America, every thing ſhould be done that could be ſafely done for the attainment of that end.

Lord Groſvenor could not allow it to be ſaid that the conduct of the war in Portugal met with his approbation. While the whole diſpoſable force of the country is at ſuch a diſtance from home, ſhould it become neceſſary to ſend any part of our own force to Ireland, how would it be poſsible to do ſo?

Lord Radnor was aſtoniſhed that not a word of perſonal compliment, or mark of reſpect to the Regent was to be found in the Addreſs. The framers of it did not even ſeem to be poſſeſſed of common civility. The Houſe agreed to the Addreſs unanimouſly; and thereafter adjourned to Friday next.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, Feb. 9, 1811.

DOWNING STREET, FEB. 6.

A Diſpatch, of which the following is an Extract, has been received at the Office of the Earl of Liverpool, addreſſed to his Lordſhip by Lieut. Gen. Viſc. Wellington, dated Cartaxo, Jan. 19, 1811.

Since the enemy obtained poſſeſſion of the bridge over the Guadiana, at Merida, the accounts of their progreſs have been ſo various and contradictory, that I am not enabled to form an opinion of their deſigns or numbers. When Gen. Mendizabel retired acroſs the Guadiana, he threw a ſmall corps of about 3000 infantry into Olivenza, which place was but ill ſupplied with proviſions and ſtores. A body of infantry, which at times have been ſtated to be 4000, and at others 7000, with about 1,500 cavalry, have blockaded Olivenza. There has been no alteration in the poſition of the enemy's troops in front of this army. I imagine that Gen. Claparede has not received the orders from Gen. Drouet to take up his poſition upon Guarda, of which I reported to your Lordſhip in my laſt diſpatch that we had intercepted the duplicate. He attacked Gen. Silveira with the advanced guard of his diviſion near Trancoſa, at the Ponte d'Albade, on the 30th ult. and obliged him to retire with ſome loſs. —Lieut. Col. M'Bean of the 24th Regiment was wounded in this affair. General Claparede attacked General Silveira again with the advanced guard of his diviſion, at Villa du Ponte, on the 11th inſtant, and obliged him to retire, but without material loſs, excepting that of Major Cooktey, of the 24th Portugueſe regiment, who was unfortunately killed, and the officer commanding the 1ſt brigade of Portugueſe Militia wounded. Gen. Baceller, who commands in the North, has moved the diviſions commanded by General Miller and Colonel Wilſon upon the flank and rear of the enemy, which it is expected will check this movement, and oblige him to fall back again towards the frontier. A part of Claparede's diviſion was ſtill at Pinhel.

DOWNING STREET, FEB. 9.

A Diſpatch, of which the following is a Copy, has been this day received at the Earl of Liverpool's Office, addreſſed to his Lordſhip by Lieut-General Viſcount Wellington, dated Cartaxo, Jan. 26, 1811.

Cartaxo, Jan. 26, 1811.

MY LORD,

The enemy has continued the blockade of Olivenza, and obtained poſſeſſion of that place either on the 22d or 23d inſt. Notwithſtanding the poſitive aſſertions that a large body had croſſed the bridge of Merida on the 9th, it does not appear that the French have yet had any large body on the right of the Guadiana. They have a train of ſix 24-pounders, and other ordnance of large calibre, and a large quantity of ſtores and carriages, on the left of the Guadiana; but it is not yet conſidered decided that they propoſe to attack Badajoz. I am concerned to have report to your Lordſhip, that the Marquis de la Romana died in this town on the 23d inſt. after a ſhort illneſs. His talents, his virtues, and his patriotiſm, were well known to his Majeſty's Government. In him the Spaniſh army has loſt the brighteſt ornament; his country their moſt upright patriot; and the world the moſt ſtrenuous and zealous defender of the cauſe in which we are engaged; and I ſhall always acknowledge with gratitude the aſſiſtance which I received from him, as well by his operations as by his counſel, ſince he has been joined with this army. Upon receiving accounts of the movements of the French troops in Eſtremadura, of the difficulties experienced in the relief of Olivenza, and of the poſſibility that Badajoz might be attacked, he ordered the Spaniſh troops which had been joined to us, to march towards the frontier, and they commenced their march on the 20th inſt. Gen. Mendizabel has ſince ordered them to halt on the road.

Since I addreſſed your Lordſhip on the 19th inſt. I have received the detailed accounts of Gen. Silveira's affairs with the enemy in Upper Beira. In the affair at the Ponte d'Albade, on the 30th Dec. which was the moſt ſerious, and in which the greateſt loſs was ſuſtained, the General attacked the French and was repulſed. In the laſt affair of the 11th inſt. the French attacked Gen. Silveira at Villa de Pont, and he was obliged to retire upon Lamego. He was followed by the French diviſion, and was obliged to evacuate Lamego, and to retire acroſs the Douro on the 13th inſt. General Bacellar then took up a poſition on the Paria, on the enemy's left flank, while Colonel Wilſon was upon their rear at Caſtro Daire, and General Silveira prevented them from croſſing the Douro. Theſe poſitions appeared to have induced General Claparede to retire again, as I have heard, from another channel, of his arrival at Trancoſo. The enemy have made no material alteration in their poſition in front of this army ſince I laſt addreſſed your Lordſhip. They appear ſtill to entertain a great jealouſy of all our movements on the left of the Tagus, and they have recently removed ſome of the boats which were in the Zezere. They detached a body of 2000 men from the rear of their army into Lower Beira, on the 22d inſt. apparently to eſcort a courier towards the frontier. They drove our picquets through the town of Rio Mayor on the 19th inſt. with a ſtrong body of cavalry and infantry, but retired again immediately. It is reported that General Junot was wounded on this occaſion. Our light detachments, under the Hon. Captain Cocks, of the 16th light dragoons, and others ſtill continue their operations with ſucceſs, and ſeize in many priſoners. My laſt accounts from Cadiz are of the 15th inſtant. I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) WELLINGTON.

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